The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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REICH PLANES SINK 2 FOE DESTROYERS, DAMAGE 6 VESSELS

Toll Taken During Attacks on Anglo-U.S. Convoy in Mediterranean, Algiers Areas

Special

BERLIN, April 12.—German fighters, bombers and torpedo-carrying planes on Tuesday and Wednesday again attacked the British and American shipping in the Mediterranean as well as in the waters off Algiers and sunk two enemy destroyers of a convoy heading east, according to reports received here.

In addition, numerous bomb and torpedo hits were scored on six freighters aggregating 42,000 tons and the sinking of at least some of these vessels appears probable.

U.S. Fighters Useless

Special

BERLIN, April 12.—Numerous air fights fought yesterday between American bomber formations and German fighter squadrons particularly over central and eastern Germany clearly showed that the American fighters accompanying the four-engined bombers are unable to fulfill their task, declared Karl Zeppelin, air correspondent of the Transocean News Agency.

He said, "In the course of these air duels, 105 bombers and 24 accompanying American fighters were shot down despite the unusually strong fighter protection.

"Commenting of these brilliant performances, competent German quarters emphasize that the German fighter formations have strict instructions to concentrate their attack above all on the bombers and allow themselves to be engaged by the fighters only in exceptional cases.

"American fighters, on the other hand, have orders to prevent at all cost the attack of the German fighters on American bombers. In numerous fights so far, it has been shown that the accompanying American fighters indeed have always tried to get after the attacking German Focke-Wulff 190's or the Messerschmitt 109's to shoot them down but they have succeeded only in rare cases with these tactics.

"The American fighters are so overloaded with gasoline that they are much inferior to the speedy and elusive German fighters and can, therefore, fulfil their task only imperfectly.

"The American High Command seems to have realized this weak spot in their protector system and is, therefore, trying to make this up by employing unusually strong fighter formations to protect their bombers usually as much as three fighters for every four-engined bomber.

"Besides, the accompanying fighters sticking usually very close to the bomber formations, the Americans are of late also employing independently long-distance fighters whose aim is to engage the German fighter formations in air fights before they are able to assemble thus trying to divert them from their real task.

"But these ta[illegible] have also turned out to be in[illegible]ve because the German fighters refuse to be engaged in such air encounters so long as the bombers are within their range. This explains why the American fighters are able to switch occasionally to low-level attacks on ground targets.

"When part of the accompanying American fighters thus lose contact with their bombers, their real protection task is neglected making the task for the German fighter defense much easier rather than more difficult."

Press Hails Victory

Special

BERLIN, April 12.—The great success of the German defense against the United States bombers resulting in 129 American machines shot down yesterday was conspicuously played up in the local press today.

It emphasized that neither long distance fighter escort nor the maneuvers of deception and diversion or the armor plating of certain parts of the planes and crew has proved to be of any advantage to the enemy.

It recalled that the British air force after a loss of 134 planes in one night had to admit that it was the heaviest defeat suffered by the R.A.F. Now the Americans will think similarly, the press said.

It then went on to state that the recent propaganda that the Luftwaffe would be "removed from the air within 30 to 60 days," will have to be revised.

1943 Rice Delivery Exceeds Estimates, Ministry Discloses

The delivery of rice to the Government for the 1943 rice year exceeded the estimates by .09 per cent as of April 9, it was reported by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shinya Uchida at the Cabinet meeting on April 11 and was subsequently announced by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry the same day. The Agriculture and Commerce Minister also disclosed at the same Cabinet session that the present conditions of the growth of wheat and barley were on the whole satisfactory, presaging the usual harvest totaling 24,000,000 koku. The fact that the delivery of rice for the passing rice year was so successful is regarded as due to the enthusiastic cooperation of the farming classes.

BATTLE IS FURIOUS ON CRIMEAN FRONT

Numerically Superior Soviet Forces Fail in Attempts To Break Through

Special

BERLIN, April 12.—With heavy defense fighting continuing on the Crimea, the Soviet forces in numbers many times superior to the Germans attempted on Tuesday to break through on a wide front from the east as well as from the north of the southern sector of the Eastern Front, according to German correspondent Colonel Ernst von Hammer. He said that German and Rumanian troops yielded to overwhelming Soviet pressure at some points and fell back to positions previously prepared. In powerful counter-thrusts and by the massed use of all defensive weapons exceptionally heavy losses were inflicted on the Soviet forces, however. The German ground forces were effectively supported by the Luftwaffe.

German battleplanes and tank-busting squadrons in an almost uninterrupted string of sorties in the northern fighting sector alone knocked out 29 Soviet tanks and 13 Soviet batteries. Another five motorized batteries and several Soviet mechanized columns were either dispersed or destroyed. In ground fighting the Soviet forces lost 32 more tanks, eight heavy forward guns and many other heavy arms. German fighters in the Crimean sector alone shot down 22 Soviet aircraft. The correspondent said that despite the difficulties of fighting against far superior numbers the German-Rumanian troops were fighting with the same stubborn toughness which had made all Soviet attempts thus far to conquer the Crimea an immensely costly enterprise.

In the south Ukrainian front north of the Black Sea coast fresh Soviet attacks west of Odessa were beaten off. In the sector between the lower Dniester and the Pruth, the Soviet forces at Orhei renewed their massed attempts at breaking through south and southwestward but were repulsed after grim fighting. Two dents were ironed out by counter-attacking German Tiger tanks and grenadiers who followed them. Northwest of Jassy the Germans and Rumanians launched counter-attacks which were successful. A vital railway junction was captured from the Soviet forces and after taking an important hill feature the Germans and Rumanians repulsed several Soviet counter-attacks, dealing severe casualties to the Soviet forces.

East of Stanislau action was on a considerably smaller scale. The

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

KING EMMANUEL III DECIDES TO RETIRE IN HIS SON'S FAVOR

King of Italy Finally Submits to Pressure From Anti-Fascist Military Commission

Special

LISBON, April 12.—King Victor Emmanuel III, in a broadcast allegedly addressed to the Italian people, announced that he was withdrawing from public affairs in favor of his son, Crown Prince Umberto, on the day anti-Axis forces "enter Rome" to further "national unity." according to a dispatch from anti-Axis quarters in Naples. The King also announced that Crown Prince Umberto's title would be "Lieutenant-General of the Realm."

Croce Urged Abdication

Domei

LISBON, April 12.—Since the time when the Badoglio regime fled to Bari in southeastern Italy upon the Germans marching into Rome, Count Sforza, former Foreign Minister, Senator Benedito Croce, well-known philosopher and publicist and other members of the so-called anti-Fascist Military Commission have been demanding the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III for having cooperated with the Fascist regime for the last 20 years.

The matter made rapid development with the Soviet Union recognizing the Badoglio regime and Italian Communist Leader Ercole arriving in Naples toward the end of March. Thus this afternoon the refugee King finally announced his intention to retire.

Upon his arrival in Naples, Ercole undertook to persuade the Communists to moderate their demand for the abdication. The anti-Fascist Military Commission, at its meeting on April 8, did not necessarily insist on the King's renunciation of the Italian crown but resolved that in case the King retired the step would cooperate with the Badoglio regime. Naturally the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union pulled the wires behind these Leftist factions.

Frank Murphy, American representative on the Italian Commission, and Harold MacMillian, British representative, called a meeting on April 10 and decided on the final course to be adopted. The next day they called on the King and are said to have served their last warning.

King Issues Statement

This afternoon, in his broadcast speech addressed to the Italian people, the King said:

"The people of Italy well know that whether in happiness or in sorrow I am ever with them but now I have accepted the proposal of the anti-Axis representatives and my Government to retire from public affairs, naming my son Piedmont, Lieutenant-General of the Realm. The appointment takes effect from the day the anti-Axis forces enter Rome and duly transfer powers to him. I believe that this step will expedite the unification of the nation. My decision is final and irrevocable."

Thus, at the age of 74, King Emmanuel terminated his rule of 43 years and the House of Savoy virtually became extinct. Nominally, however, 40-year-old Prince Umberto will act as Regent with the title of Lieutenant-General of the Realm.

Although the anti-Axis camp is pretending that his action will consolidate national unity, it is deliberately disregarding the following points:

(1) In a situation where the anti-Axis forces are being subjected

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Long Struggle Ahead in Pacific, Admiral King Warns House Body

Avers Japan's Power to Resist Increases as Current Conflict Is Prolonged; End of European War in 1944 Doubted

Special

LISBON, April 12.—A Washington dispatch said that Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, emphasized today in testifying before the House Appropriations Committee that there was a long struggle ahead in the Pacific. King was one of the high American naval authorities testifying before the committee, which finally approved the largest United States naval budget totaling $32,647,000,000.

Admiral Ben Morrell, Chief of the United States Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, told the committee that the United States navy was already preparing to shift its offensive power to the Pacific. He said that the navy was planning to use its facilities in the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic ports for shipping men and materials to the Pacific to avoid congestion in west coast ports and necessitating additional facilities at these ports.

Vice-Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, told the committee that the naval budget estimates the possibility of the European war ending in 1944 but that he and other naval officers were pessimistic in this regard. Testimony and the published announcement of the committee revealed that the navy will be composed of 2,947,000 officers and men by June 30 and that a total of 3,066,000 would be reached by December 31.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Petersburg, Virginia, said that Brigadier-General Robert L. Denig, Director of the United States Marines Public Relations, speaking today characterized as "nonsense" talk about Japan giving in before or immediately after the end of the European war. Denig said that such talk had no relation to the length of the war because for one thing none could say "with any degree of accuracy" when Germany would be defeated and for another "we have no basis for assuming that Japanese fighting morale is to any vital extent dependent on the martial fortunes of its German ally."

TURCO-REICH TRADE DECLARED AS VITAL

Stoppage of Goods Exchange Won't Assure Anti-Axis Victory, Says Tasviri Efkar

Special

LISBON, April 12.—Turkey relies on German goods, the Tasviri Efkar declared Monday in commenting on accusations by the Anglo-American press over Turkey's maintenance of goods exchange with Germany, according to an Istanbul dispatch.

The paper ironically added that the rupture of German-Turkish goods exchange, as desired by the anti-Axis, would not bring about final victory for the anti-Axis.

Turkey Seen Irritated

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 12.—Istanbul dispatches indicated that the Turkish people have been irritated by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's broadcast, Sunday, which demanded that neutral Powers "cease aiding the enemy."

An Associated Press correspondent said that Hull's address was displayed prominently by the Turkish press and that none seemed to have the slightest doubt that he was talking directly to Turkey when he spoke on the sale of goods by neutral countries to the Axis. He said that press comments were slow, but that the first editorials declared that Hull had failed to see the Turkish side of the question.

To Placate U.S. Public

Special

BERLIN, April 11.—U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's speech, in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, was made on practically the same lines as the recent address made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Both attempted to placate the people, and did not touch on vital problems. Therefore, their speeches have been wholly unsatisfactory.

The Wilhelmstrasse said that Hull, moreover, tried to intimidate the neutral countries.

Meanwhile, Berlin political circles point to the significant fact that Hull has now followed Churchill's example and has thrown the Atlantic Charter overboard for good.

ENEMY FORCES HIT ON ITALIAN FRONT

Reich Shocktroops Pierce U.S. Outposts—Luftwaffe Blasts Five Foe Vessels

Special

LISBON, April 12.—Reports from Italy indicated that the German forces were continuing to deal successfully with the anti-Axis forces there. A German dispatch said that German batteries yesterday shelled British positions in the beachhead and that long-range guns pounded anti-Axis disembarkations at Anzio and Nettuno. Fires were caused to two freighters and ammunition dumps on the beach blown up.

The dispatch disclosed that heavy German bombers last night attacked Anglo-American shipping off Nettuno, sinking with direct hits a freighter of 4,000 tons, and probably sinking a 5,000 ton vessel. The ship was observed to be listing heavily and soon later with its foreparts under water. Three more freighters aggregating 14,000 tons were badly hit and set on fire. In the southeastern part of the beachhead German shocktroops pierced United States outposts and destroyed two American posts.

Lively German shocktroop activity was also reported from the southern front. In the Minturno area, anti-Axis pillboxes were dynamited and near Adria German grenadiers and sappers destroyed three fortified positions. Prisoners and equipments were taken.

Meanwhile, anti-Axis reports from Naples said that the Germans had launched an attack against the anti-Axis forces defending some hills near Cassino and stepped up the tempo of their shelling and mortaring of Castle Hill. The dispatch said that the Germans continued to shell the area south of Cassino and that normal patrolling activity was resumed there.

AUSTRALIA BARES LOSSES

Casualties Reach 68,797 Men Since Start of War, Says Forde

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—Although it is conservatively estimated that the total Australian casualties since the beginning of hostilities run close to 100,000 Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, yesterday revealed the total figure to be 68,797, according to reports reaching here.

He announced that the total casualties since the beginning of hostilities until March 31 was 68,797; 16,650 killed, 26,915 taken prisoners, and 25,232 injured.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 18 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN PACIFIC BATTLES

14 Planes Downed in Abortive Raids on Kavieng, Ponape, Truk, Rabaul, Bougainville

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 13.—Ground and Air Units of the Japanese Forces in the South Pacific area blasted a total of 18 enemy planes during the early part of this week in effectively intercepting and smashing persistent anti-Axis attacks.

Two enemy planes were shot down and three damaged by Japanese Units at Kavieng on New Ireland Island on Tuesday when a formation of 18 anti-Axis planes attempted a series of attacks carried out from the morning to the night of that day.

In each raid, the attackers were forced to flee in confusion due to the severe anti-aircraft gunfire opened up by the Japanese Forces. Our side suffered slight damage on the ground.

On the morning and afternoon of the previous day, a formation of seven enemy bomber and fighter planes had attacked Kavieng. Immediately intercepting the attackers, the Japanese Forces shot down one raider and repulsed all the others. No damage was reported on the Japanese side.

At dawn on Tuesday, 10-odd large-sized enemy planes made an unsuccessful attack on Truk Island. Immediately intercepting them, Japanese Fighter Plane Units and Ground Forces shot down three enemy planes (one of which was downed by AA gunfire). The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Japanese Fighter Plane Units also shot down two enemy planes early on the morning of the following day when several large-sized enemy planes again attempted to attack the same island. In this battle the Japanese side sustained no damage.

An aggregate total of about 160 enemy planes consisting of bombers and fighters roared over Rabaul, New Britain Island, on Monday. Japanese Units stationed there engaged the enemy in a furious battle and shot down one B-25 bomber with anti-aircraft gunfire. All the other attackers were routed.

On the following day, another formation of 191 anti-Axis fighter and bomber planes appeared over Rabaul but fled in confusion after losing four planes which were shot down by the Japanese Forces on the spot.

In these two fights, damage on the Japanese side was extremely slight.

Japanese Units stationed on Ponape Island damaged one B-25 bomber out of six enemy planes that attempted to attack the island on Tuesday morning. No damage was done to our side.

A total of 14 anti-Axis planes composed of 12 fighters, one B-25 bomber and one large-sized machine attempted to attack the southern sector of Bougainville Island on Tuesday. Japanese Forces stationed there promptly shot down the B-25 bomber and beat off the other attackers without any damage on our side.

Envoy Tsubokami Here

Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, returned to Tokyo on Wednesday night. He will confer on official business, and take time to receive medical treatment.

Congress Members Of Manipur Pledge Support to Nippon

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

X X BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, April 11.—Two Indian representatives of the Manipur branch of the Indian National Congress came to the Japanese position at X X some time ago and expressed their gratitude to the Commander of the X X Unit for the attitude of the Japanese troops which observed religious precepts and which respected the customs and habits of the Indians. They also made manifest the resolution of all members of the Indian National Congress residing in Manipur to support the Japanese Forces absolutely and to strain every nerve toward the independence of India. The incident has produced a profound effect on Congress members in Assam, Bengal and all other provinces of India, and has given a strong impetus to the movement for resisting Britain which is carried on by the Congress throughout India.

MOUNTBATTEN G.H.Q. SAID NOW IN CEYLON

Threatened Assam-Bengal Railway Placed Under Control Of U.S. Army Forces

Domei

SHONAN, April 13.—The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia under the command of Admiral Louis Mountbatten is reported to have been moved to Ceylon recently, according to reports reaching here. It is recalled that Mountbatten had established his headquarters at Delhi, last year.

U.S. Army Controls Railway

Domei

CANTON, April 13.—The Assam-Bengal Railway which is now being gravely menaced by the rapid advance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces was placed under control of the United States army transportation units on April 1 in an attempt to secure the supplies for the American and Chungking armies in the area along the Ledo Road, according to a Chungking broadcast relaying a report from the United States.

Assam Discusses Defense

Special

SHONAN, April 12.—How strongly the Indian political situation has been affected by the advance of the Japanese Forces across the Burmese border into India was again indicated by a New Delhi broadcast which said that the question of the defense of Assam Province was discussed in the Assam legislature today.

The broadcast stated that Gopinath Bardoloi, leader of the opposition and former Premier of Assam, appealed to all elements in the country to unite to meet the new situation created by the Japanese crossing of the Assam border.

Storms, Floods Hit U.S.

Special

LISBON, April 12.—At least 30 persons were killed and huge property damage caused in violent spring storms and floods which struck the States of Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas, Monday, according to a New York dispatch. Reports thus far available said that 150 persons were also injured.

NIPPON UNITS SEIZE IMPHAL PLAINS SITE IN GENERAL ATTACK

Part of Enemy Position West of Lake Logtak Occupied; Heavy Fighting at Moiphon

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, April 13.—Powerful Japanese Units occupied a section of the enemy position west of Lake Logtak on the Imphal plains at daybreak yesterday after a general attack launched at midnight on the previous day.

Meanwhile, other contingents advanced to Moiphon, southern entrance to the Imphal basin, on April 12 and are now engaged with the enemy in severe fighting.

Nippon Units Push On

By U. IIZUKA and A. INO
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, April 11.—The Japanese Forces which occupied Kangratongi, 15 kilometers northwest of Imphal, on April 7 are vigorously attacking the enemy troops at a point four kilometers south of Kangratongi.

Japanese Units equipped with the newest-type heavy firearms are concentrating their gunfire on the headquarters of the enemy 4th army corps and the 23rd Division located in the mountains five kilometers south of their position.

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 11.—With a corner of the enemy's Indian defense crumbling through the thrust of the five Japanese Army Corps into eastern India across the Burmese border, the eastern India campaign has entered its concluding phase.

The reduction of Kohima by the Japanese has isolated the enemy's 4th Army Corps which is desperately striving to hold Imphal against the terrific fury of the Japanese offensive. The pressure of the Japanese on the Assam-Bengal Railway line has practically cut off Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell's newly-organized First Army, comprising three divisions, and one division of the glider troops, sent down near Katha, from all sources of supply to the rear. Stilwell had been boasting that he would open a way to Tokyo by sending supplies from the airdromes around Imphal and Dimapur as well as by the Assam-Bengal line. But now he is facing the doom of all his picked units.

A campaign on a heroic scale is developing in the Imphal plains with the Japanese intent on annihilating the three divisions of the enemy's 4th Army Corps. The northward-advancing units of the Japanese which began operating from the Yasagiyow and Mauleik areas on the left bank of the Manipur River have already captured the enemy's vanguard bases at Tidim, Tonzan, Tammu and Maulei, while the w[illegible]ward-advancing units that had b[illegible]n through the strong enemy fortifications at Wukululu and Sanjakeo are moving on irresistibly to outflank the enemy forces.

The raiding party that completely cut off the enemy from the rear at Mission on the Kohima-Imphal road and the contingents that had come out to the hills north of Imphal after negotiating the steep mountain passes are now steadily compressing the iron ring of encirclement around the enemy in conjunction with a powerful army group that is marching over the Tammu-Palel road and the various army groups pushing up north on the Manipur road. In a sector north of Imphal, the Japanese have already approached within 10 kilometers of Imphal, and a terrific battle for Imphal is now believed imminent.

The enemy camp, panic-stricken by the turn of events, is reported to be whining that: "The Japanese have been pretending that they would come from the south but now they are coming from the northwest!" Part of the defeated 17th and 20th Divisions and the First Brigade of the 23rd Division, 37th, 39th and 42nd Brigades have been disposed over the various positions at Palel, Bishenpur and the area north of Imphal. The defense of the airdromes in the neighborhood have been strengthened and the supply bases have been shifted to areas adjacent to Imphal.

These measures are designed to prepare the enemy forces at Imphal

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

U.S. Oil Firms in Arabia Ask Government For Aid to Foil Plots of British Rivals

Special

LISBON, April 12.—American oil companies in Arabia (Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company) have asked Washington for aid because they fear the British might take over their concessions. Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, told the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee today, in his explanation of the United States move to build the pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, according to a Washington report.

Knox said that the British had advanced considerable sums of money to the Arabian Government with the manifest aim to grab oil concessions there. Becoming alarmed over the situation the American oil companies sought aid from the Washington Government.

He declared that the oil companies "came to us in a state of concern and urged the American Government to protect the American-owned deposits of oil in Arabia totaling more than 20,000,000,000 barrels."

Knox went on to explain that the United States chiefs of staff responded to the companies' appeal and it was agreed that a pipeline extending from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean would be undertaken by the United States Government.

He added that under the terms of the agreement, the oil companies promised to deliver on call 1,000,000,000 barrels of oil to the United States at 25 per cent less than the market price.

Locusts Enter Baluchistan

Special

LISBON, April 12.—The British Agricultural Research Institute issued the warning that several swarms of locusts entered Baluchistan from the west and southwest, says a New Delhi dispatch. It said that one of the migrating swarms reached the Karachi district and it is possible that the locusts may also have penetrated the western districts of Sind and Punjab and started breeding.

5 Hurt in U.S. Prison Riot

Special

LISBON, April 13.—Four men were wounded and one seriously when prison guards used shotguns to break up a riot among the prisoners in the rehabilitation center at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, according to a Washington report.

U.S. Seeks Big Naval Bill

Special

LISBON, April 12.—The largest naval appropriation bill in American history was introduced in the House of Representatives today, according to a Washington report. The bill carries a $32,647,000,000 appropriation for the navy for the year beginning July 1 and this amount increases the naval figures since July 1, 1940 to $350,000,000,000.

Yanks Back From War Front Hate British; Poor Showing in India Given as One Reason

Special

LISBON, April 12.—Too many Americans coming back to the United States from the battlefront are displeased with the British, writes Marquis William Childs, well-known American journalist, according to a New York dispatch.

Childs says as a rule the doughboys are venting their displeasure only in private circles. However, he states that he himself has heard in Washington that many American soldiers are criticizing the British before their superiors, but these soldiers are invariably told by their superiors to "shut up" because they are just anti-British.

The journalist furthermore declares that there could be nothing more stupid than this attitude of the superiors because it might really create anti-British sentiments. He mentions the disappointing Indian campaign as one of the main reasons for the growing displeasure with the British in the United States.

Pointing out that the campaign which was started for the reconquest of Burma must now be considered a failure although considerable United States material was placed at British disposal for this battle, Childs emphasizes that several United States commanders in the Far Eastern theater have expressed bitterest disappointment over Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, whose appointment as Commander-in-Chief on the Indo-Burmese Front was hailed as a guarantee for energetic operations in the near future. Childs asserts that this would not be so bad if it were an isolated case but there have been many such examples.

Press Comments

Thursday, April 13

NEW SITUATION IN BALKANS

MAINICHI—The Red Army units which had entered Bukowina and northern Bessarabia crossed the River Pruth and advanced into Rumanian territory. Also in the southwestern Unkraine region, the Germans withdrew from Odessa, a strategic point there, and are now moving toward the lower reaches of the Dniester. Thus, the German-Soviet front is indicating a marked change in the southern sector.

The German military authorities are saying that they are developing the Eastern Front with due consideration to the situation in Western Europe and that the Eastern Front now bears only a secondary importance. These statements, however, do not mean that the Germans would continue their withdrawal strategy on the Eastern Front indefinitely or that they would abandon the Balkans, so important for the prosecution of war.

Th Soviet Union in securing northern Bukowina together with Bessarabia in June, 1940 after the conclusion of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact secured control of a strategic point in a corner of the Carpathian Mountains and prepared herself for an armed advance to the Balkans in the future. Moreover, in November the same year, Foreign Commissar Molotov, while on a visit to Berlin, asked of the German Government authorities the acceptance of Soviet leadership in the Balkans and tacit consent to Soviet negotiations with Turkey for the right of passage through the Straits of Dardanelles. Here the clash of interests between the Soviet Union and Germany became distinct and this was partly responsible for the war that followed.

Germany had at that time advanced peacefully into Rumania and taken political steps to forestall the possible Soviet action. Especially of late, the Germans have moved into Hungary on the basis of a friendly agreement by way of checking the Soviet advance into the Balkans. They have also strengthened cooperation with Rumania to perfect the defense in southeastern Europe. Thus, it may be said that there never has been a time when the Balkan defense of the Axis has been as strengthened as it is today.

On the other hand, the Soviet manœuvers toward the Balkans cannot be held lightly. Especially in the southern part the Soviet Union has goine into spectacular activity. With a major turn in her own policies regarding religion and race, the Soviet Union has enforced a policy of penetration through the medium of Greek Catholicism and pan-Slavic race policy toward Bulgaria and Jugoslavia so as to alienate the Balkans from the Germans.

A recent issue of the Izvestia has said that the time has come when Hungary and Rumania must now decide whether they are to fight to the last man on the side of Germany or not. This indicates just what is the intention of the Soviet Union. Toward the peoples of Jugoslavia and Greece who are in the midst of the war the Soviets are adopting a policy of bolshevization. The influence of the "Tito" regime in Jugoslavia is particularly powerful. Thus, with the Soviet Union increasing her pressure on the southern Balkan region, the United States and Britain have come more and more to betray their helplessness and ineptitude.

When the "Tito" regime was seen to extend its influence, they abandoned the Mikhailovitch regime which they had been backing and gave de facto recognition to the "Tito" regime supported by the Soviets in deference to Soviet wishes.

The opportunism of the United States and Britain has not ended there. When they see that the German-Soviet War would extend to the Balkans, Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, Commander of the anti-Axis forces on the Italian front, is reported to have received instructions to advance into the Balkans with Italy as a base. Landing operations aimed at Albania from Apuria at the tip of the Italian Peninsula had already been discussed and repudiated by the Soviets. If, therefore, Alexander should attempt them, he would not only fail before the iron defense of the Germans but would most likely incur the displeasure of the Soviets. Probably the Soviets would demand that the Anglo-American forces should be devoted to the development of a real Second Front if they have the strength to spare on such operations. Here, too, can be seen the incompatibility of the interests of the Soviet Union and those of the United States and Britain.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN-SOVIET NEUTRALITY PACT

ASAHI—Greeting today the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact, we irresistibly feel some thoughts, recalling the past, looking at the present, and contemplating on the future of the relations between the two countries.

We recall that Japan-Soviet relations in the past were anything but uneventful. And the epochal event that took place in those relations between the two countries was the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact three years ago. Since its conclusion the treaty has well stood the tests of the cataclysmic world upheavals that have occurred successively during the period, unshaken in the least on that account. Indeed the good neighborly and friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have been fast maintained in the very midst of the intensification of the European war and of the development of the War of Greater East Asia. In fact, the recent conclusion of the Protocol of the Japan-Soviet Fishery Convention does furnish concrete proof of the realistic existence of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

We believe that the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact will continue to be the basis of the relations between the two nations and that it will successfully play its significant role in world history.

A BRIGHT ASPECT IN FOOD PROBLEM

ASAHI—The Government's results in purchases of rice produced during 1943 reached by April 9 the national average of 100.09 per cent, that is to say, a record slightly in excess of the amount planned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This has added a very bright and hopeful aspect to the present foodstuffs problem.

The actual crop of rice amounted to about 62,880,000 koku, which is altogether near the yearly average crop. It is said, moreover, that the production of wheat, too, may be expected not to fall short of the average yearly mark of 24,000,000 koku.

Nobody could fail to bow his head in face of the spirit of emergency consciousness and service of the farming families engaged in rice production, who have delivered to the nation at the officially fixed price the greater part of their crops raised as carefully as though they were their own children. This, indeed, can only be taken as a most fitting practical demonstration, given by the farming families themselves, of the truth of the saying that "farming is the foundation of the nation."

On the other hand, the nation as a whole must not forget to be grateful to the Government and local and prefectural authorities for the efforts which have led to this successful result.

THE AMRITSAR MASSACRE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Today is the 25th anniversary of the Amritsar massacre. The name of Amritsar, meaning "deathless pond," has become famous, not because it is a holy place with an ancient golden temple, but because British troops massacred several thousand innocent people on the occasion of the temple's festival. This incident was merely an act of frenzy committed by the British in baseless fear of Indians who had been angered at the faithlessness of British authorities in not keeping their promises. It is one of the most eloquent historical incidents that frankly tell how British control of India has been maintained at the sacrifice of Indian blood.

This massacre is particularly significant in the history of the independence movement of India, as it constituted one of the causes of the first big-scale organized anti-British campaign in that country. The Amritsar massacre has boiled the blood of the Indians and made them firmly determined to fight against British imperialism because they have learned that the independence of India is not to be given by Britain, but has to be secured by fighting Britain. Even Mahatma Gandhi, who believed in Britain's promises and cooperated with the British Government during the first World War, rose in anger and returned the decorations given him by that Government. Thus, the first passive-resistance movement was started. Since then, the independence movement in India has been kept up until today, and the memory of the Amritsar massacre is still fresh in the mind of all Indians. The advance of the Indian National Army and the anti-British revolts in India may be said to have been due to the flame of indignation that was lighted at Amritsar.

But the internal and international situations of India have today fundamentally changed from what they were 25 years ago. Realizing the importance of India with the outbreak of the current war, Britain arrested Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress and adopted various oppressive measures in a desperate attempt to continue its rule of India.

The inflation that has accompanied the war and the foodstuff shortage in India have intensified the anti-British agitation throughout the country. Even the former pro-British elements have become wise to British intrigues and falsehoods.

The most significant event in this connection is the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the advance into India of the Indian National Army which is an undeniable fact. The Indian independence movement failed in the past because of the lack of an organized military force. But now the existence of the Provisional Government of Free India and the Azad Hind Fauj has shed a bright ray of light in the Indian independence movement. As was clearly declared by the Netaji on April 4, when the proper time comes the revolutionists in India will rise and overthrow British rule. The British, 25 years after the Amritsar massacre, are now being punished for their evil crime.

WALLACE RUMORED TO VISIT CHUNGKING

Roosevelt Planned Trip to Bar Vice-President From Next Election, Say Observers

Special

LISBON, April 12.—In connection with U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace's reportedly scheduled visit this spring or summer to Chungking, the Washington Post today said that President Franklin Roosevelt was sending him to use his official capacity in promoting "unity" among the worrying Chungking factions, according to a Washington dispatch.

The journal declared that in addition to repaying the visit by Chiang Kai-shek's wife to the United States last year, Wallace would seek to "bring the Chinese generals together under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek." The Post stated that Wallace was expected to visit the Soviet Union later.

Meanwhile, a United Press correspondent in Washington asserted that the question of Wallace's political future came into the limelight by the announcement of the plans to visit Chungking. While no exact departure date was mentioned, political observers said that the trip would find Wallace outside the United States when the Democratic Convention met in Chicago on July 19 to take up questions regarding a fourth term for Roosevelt.

Observers declared that there was little doubt that Roosevelt would again be the Democratic nominee but that Wallace's chances for renomination were highly controversial and his absence from the convention would probably not enhance them.

They also pointed out that Wallace was Roosevelt's personal choice for nomination in 1940 but was not the popular selection among many Democrats, notably the professional politicians. Observers said that Roosevelt had concealed his plans carefully but that there had been reports that he might drop Wallace this year.

In the meantime, Wallace has been actively campaigning to retain his place on the ticket for months, speaking from coast to coast, and has already endorsed a fourth term for Roosevelt.

DEWEY GAINING SUPPORT IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

G.O.P. Delegates Pledge to Nominate N.Y. Governor on First Ballot

Special

LISBON, April 11.—As the U.S. presidential race in the United States is becoming more heated, one of New York Governor Thomas Dewey's strongest supporters, Republican Senator John Thomas from Idaho, confidentially declared that a survey showed enough delegates have already pledged to Dewey to insure his presidential nomination on the first ballot at the Republican National Convention, according to a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, Senator Ball from Minnesota who is leading the campaign for Lieutenant-Commander Harold Stassen of Minnesota said that the campaign for Stassen's nomination will be pushed henceforth on a national basis instead of merely in the Midwest.

It is reported that Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, is now in the naval service in the Pacific.

Madrid-Canary Isles Phone

Special

LISBON, April 12.—Radio and telephone services between Madrid and the Canary Islands of Lanzarote was opened on Tuesday by the Spanish Minister of the Interior Blas Perez Gonzales, it is reported from Madrid. From Lanzarote, telephone communication can be established to all places in Spain as well as abroad.

22 Planes Lost by R.A.F.

Domei

LISBON, April 12.—The British Air Ministry admitted today the loss of 22 planes not yet returned when formations of British bombers last night attacked rail targets in France and Belgium, according to a London report.

Our Men Chew Weeds to Appease Thirst As They March Through Burmese Jungles

By O. MARUYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, April 11.—"May luck be with you!"—thus did the Burmese greet the Japanese Forces as they marched through the central Burmese area chewing everything green in their path to help appease their agonizing thirst.

Sergeants Mamoru Harada, Kurakichi Sakada, and Sadami Nagano, and three Corporals, Masaichi Yamada, Kanryo Katsubori and Kenji Saito, who were wounded in action in central Burma and recently returned to Japan, revealed the hardships and adversities daily endured by their comrades-in-arms who marched through treacherous jungles and struggled over rugged mountains.

Due to peculiar topographical conditions, the southern side of the mountains were ceaselessly struck by raging winds. Consequently, not a single tree grew on the hillside which was covered with undergrowth. In contrast to this, the northern hillside was shrouded with dense jungles where the sun could never penetrate. Fighting against the ferocious wind, the Japanese Forces, laden with heavy cans of water, marched on. Since water was so scarce in the jungle area, the Japanese soldiers had to walk two or three "ri" under cover of night in order to get drinking water. Whenever green weeds were discovered, the men chewed them to help appease their thirst.

In groups of 15 or 16 commanded by British officers, the enemy, armed with Czechoslovakian and automatic rifles, would often lie in ambush to surprise-attack the Japanese. As soon as they exhausted their supply of bullets, they would hastily take to their heels. So quick were they in running away that it was extremely difficult for the Japanese to catch up with them.

The enemy forces were comprised of Gurkhas, Punjabis, West African troops, and Chungking soldiers. Carrying automatic rifles on their waists, the turbanned Gurkhas looked strange as they fired in a standing position.

When the British-Indian troops entered Burmese territory with the scheme of recapturing Burma, the Burmese evacuated into the mountains. As the Japanese marched through these mountain areas, they were greeted by the Burmese who manifested their sincere faith in the Japanese by volunteering as guides, reporting on the enemy's move, and encouraging the Imperial Forces by shouting: "May luck be with you!"

Nippon Units Seize Imphal Plains Site In General Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

for a desperate resistance to defend their most important base in eastern India but with Kohima in Japanese hands and the Japanese closing in from five directions the only route for retreat open to them is the road leading to Silchar which hardly permits the passage of a large army.

Already preliminary signs of the rainy season have been observed in the area and the swampy terrain is proving an insuperable barrier to the heavy motorized vehicles. Thus any effective retreat on the part of the enemy is seen to be impossible, so that annihilation of the defenders of Imphal is regarded as a foregone matter.

The enemy claims that the Japanese who had broken through his defense line at Kohima have been repulsed after a sharp engagement but two crack groups of the Japanese are firmly in possession of Kohima and, in fact, had completed the mopping-up of the stragglers of the 55th Division in the environs, after which they occupied X X, a strategic point north of Kohima on April 8. A contingent of the Japanese is now pushing on toward Dimapur over the Dimapur road.

The Manchester Guardian is gravely concerned as to the future of eastern India defense. "If the Assam Railway line is broken through, the Stilwell forces would be cut off from supplies and the work on a new highway leading to Chungking would have to be abandoned. At the same time, it will become impossible for the transport planes reaching the various airdromes in northern Assam to receive the goods to transport."

Not only will the blood-transfusion line of the Stilwell army be torn up, the enemy will be reduced to sending the hundreds of tons of aid-Chiang goods he had been shipping by rail to Tinsukia daily hereafter by air. Moreover, with the intermediary bases around Imphal and Assam in Japanese hands, the goods must be sent direct from Calcutta, which will necessarily reduce the volume by half. Hanson Baldwin has pointed out in this connection; "The supplies that must be sent to a single division of the Chungking army daily amount to 700 tons. The actual amount now being sent is only 200 tons, which is only one-third the amount that used to be sent when the Burma route was open. But even if the supply amount should increase to three or four times, it would be impossible to drive the Japanese out of China. There may be many roads to Tokyo but the one through Burma is a most difficult one."

Thus, with the air shipment of supplies to Chungking reduced to only 200 tons daily or less and the work on the new aid-Chiang route rendered hopeless, the enemy strategy of attacking Japan from the Asiatic continent and the Pacific is bound to run upon the rocks.

With the advance bases in Japanese hands, the glider troops dropped around Katha will be exposed to more and more intensified air attacks of the Japanese and their supplies are certain to dwindle in short order. Similarly the enemy's plan to send supplies by land from the area north of X X via the X X plains cannot but collapse under the skilled strategy of the Japanese who have driven a wedge into the Mountbatten-Stilwell program, splitting the British and American combined forces in two.

Fate of Imphal Sealed

With the Japanese Forces steadily converging on the Imphal basin from the eastern, northern and southern directions, the fate of Imphal is being slowly sealed, states Domei.

The Imperial Japanese Units which had driven a wedge into the Imphal-Dimapur Road and had since driven southward along the same road succeeded in occupying Melbong Hill, ten kilometers northwest of Imphal, on April 9. Other contingents captured the Kangratongi area, a strategic keypoint along the Imphal-Dimapur Road, on the night of April 7 and have been continuing their vigorous advance in the face of desperate enemy counter-thrusts.

The fall of Kangratongi, one of the most important enemy strongholds for the defense of the northern part of the Imphal basin, together with the reduction of Melbong Hill, means the complete collapse of the northern defense lines of Imphal.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces driving westward along the Tammu-Palel-Imphal Road occupied the Tennopal Fortress in front of Palel at noon on April 10 after relentless charges and have since been continuing their onslaughts toward Palel, a keypoint east of Imphal.

Make Surprise Attack

Crack Japanese-Indian Combined Forces marching northward along the Tonzan-Imphal Road annihilated the enemy troops entrenched in the hilly areas around Tolbong, mouth of the narrow entry into the Imphal basin, on the night of April 9, while other comrade units made a detour to the west and occupied Moroh Hill, ten kilometers southwest of Bishenpur, in a surprise attack. These troops have been closing in on Bishenpur, a strategic keypoint inside the Imphal basin, since the morning of April 10.

With the desperate enemy attempt to check the Japanese at Kangratongi, Palel and Tolbong by employing several scores of troops of the British 4th army corps and powerful artillery as well as warplanes having completely failed due to the simultaneous attacks launched by the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, the mouths of the three passages into the Imphal basin from the north, east and south have come under the complete control of the Japanese Forces.

Foe Faces Encirclement

This fact is of great significance from the strategic point of view because, with the loss of the three vital bulwarks, the enemy has lost all the operational advantages from his inner-line position, resulting in the exposure of his entire armed force to the threat of encirclement and annihilation.

Among the brilliant military exploits accomplished by the Japanese Forces, the most significant is the occupation of Moroh Hill, ten kilometers southwest of Bishenpur, because Bishenpur constitutes a vital point on the Imphal-Silchar Road which is connected with the Assam-Bengal Railway by a branch line. With the Imphal-Dimapur Road cut off by the Japanese, this route is the only remaining outlet for the enemy forces now entrenched in the Imphal Plains and as such, the disruption of this road is most likely to seal the fate of the enemy 44th army corps.

276 First-Line Planes Donated by Chosenese To Nippon Army, Navy

Domei

KEIJO, April 12.—The Chosenese, since the outbreak of the China Affair, have donated to the Japanese Army and Navy a total of 276 first-line warplanes. Monetary contributions toward the war fund by residents during the period from January 1941 up to the close of March this year totaled ¥33,520,522 comprising ¥31,323,684 toward the National Defense Fund and ¥2,196,838 toward the War Relief Fund. They have also donated a large number of comfort bags and other gifts to Japanese soldiers at the front.

BELGIAN JOURNALS HIT ENEMY RAIDERS

Ghent Suffers Most With Over 200 Killed; Royal Castie Laeken in Brussels Bombed

Special

LISBON, April 12.—The entire press in Brussels on Wednesday severely denounced the Anglo-American terror attacks made on Easter Day against Brussels, Hasselt, Charleroi, Ghent and Namur, according to reports from the Belgian capital.

From information available to the Belgian press, the population of Ghent appears to have suffered most severely for more than 200 dead and 300 wounded were counted there thus far. Hundreds of flats have been destroyed while more than 2,000 people are without shelter.

Other reports disclose 20 dead thus far in Charleroi, but it is feared that this number is much higher since the removal of the debris has not yet been finished.

During the attack on Brussels, the press also learned that incendiary bombs were dropped at the park of the Royal Castle Laeken where the Belgian King is residing.

Meanwhile, it is reported that another Anglo-American terror attack was made on the residential quarters in the city of Agram at midday today. Some damage was caused and losses among the population were small.

King Emmanuel III Decides to Retire In His Son's Favor

(Continued From Page 1)

to German pressure on the Nettuno bridgehead, it is difficult to tell when the retirement of the refugee King, conditional upon the entry of the anti-Axis forces into Rome, will actually take place.

(2) Nor is it clear when the Leftist elements will join the Badoglio Cabinet or even whether the Badoglio regime will continue to exist.

The Leftists, in fact, are extremely doubtful of the wisdom of making the entry of the anti-Axis forces into Rome the condition for the retirement of the King. American Representative Murphy is reported to have explained the King's position as follows:

"As the King evacuated from Rome in great haste without consulting anybody when the Germans marched into Rome, his wish is to appear in Rome as Sovereign once more in order to preserve the prestige of the House of Savoy before retiring. At the same time, the King hopes that when Prince Umberto assumes office as Lieutenant-General of the Realm the Roman nobility would support him as Regent."

Although the anti-Axis camp desires to settle the abdication issue by political means through the present statement of the King and to strengthen the Badoglio regime by securing Leftists as members of the Cabinet, the anti-Fascist Military Commission at its meeting today was strongly influenced by the opinion of the activist elements who demanded not mere joining of the Badoglio Cabinet but the formation of a new Cabinet with the Badoglio Cabinet resigning en bloc. The Commission is again to meet on April 15 when it will decide on a definite policy.

Cecil Spriggs, Reuter correspondent at Naples, reports:

"With the King announcing his intention to retire, various factions have been approached to send men to join the Badoglio Cabinet. The surmise is now quite strong that Marshal Badoglio will stay in power until the anti-Axis forces enter Rome. When they enter Rome, however, it will become automatically necessary for the Badoglio Cabinet to resign. Until then it will most probably carry on."

U.S. Seeks More Food

Special

LISBON, April 12.—Indicative of the harassing food problem in the United States, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, today warned the American people that the "biggest hurdles on the food front are still before us" adding that there must be an immediate increase in the "victory gardens" in 1944 to assure that no servicemen or civilians would go hungry, according to a Boston report.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 12

At the northern front of Crimea, German and Rumanian troops in hard fighting detached themselves toward positions further to the south. A large number of enemy tanks were knocked out. Within the ambit of the detaching movement started on the Kerch Peninsula, the city and harbor of Kerch were evacuated after the destruction of all vital installations. Heavy fighting is progressing with the hard pressing Soviets.

At Ovidiopol, east of the mouth of the Dniester, our troops repelled strong enemy attacks and wiped out advanced Soviet formations. Some 20 enemy tanks were destroyed here.

At the lower Dniester, southeast of Orhei and northwest of Jassy, our motorized troops threw the enemy back and occupied an important hilly terrain. Several enemy fighting groups were cut off and wiped out.

Between Stanislau and Tarnopol, the latter town which continues to be stubbornly defended, German and Hungarian formations in the face of stubborn enemy resistance captured a number of inhabited enemy places. In the Kovel area, our troops dispersed Soviet groups.

Southeast of Ostrov, the attacks launched by the Soviets who are continually being reinforced with fresh formations and supported by strong battleplane formations, were repulsed in embittered fighting partly in counter-thrusts.

Patrol vessels of our navy downed four Soviet bombers in the bight of Narva.

Destroy Enemy Bases

At the Italian south front yesterday, our assault parties again blew up several enemy bases and pillboxes together with their occupants.

In the Nettuno area, our long-range batteries caused heavy explosions and big fires in the enemy's supply dumps.

German bombers and torpedo-carrying planes last night attacked the Anglo-American supply traffic in the waters off Algiers despite strong enemy defense and destroyed two enemy destroyers escorting the convoy. Six enemy freighters were damaged totaling 44,000 tons with bombs and torpedoes so heavily that the sinking of some of these ships is certain.

American bombers during daytime yesterday, attacked central and eastern Germany and again suffered heavy losses. A total of 129 enemy planes including 102 four-engined bombers were downed in furious aerial combats and by A.A.-fire. Damage was caused and losses were inflicted on the populace in several of the attacked areas especially in the city of Stettin.

British bombers last night despite the fact that the sky was almost completely overcast made a terror attack on Aachen inflicting casualties on the populace. In spite of the difficult defense conditions, 22 enemy planes were destroyed in this attack as well as in attacks on places in the occupied western Europe. Some British aircraft, moreover, bombed the Hanover area.

Fast German fighters last night successfully attacked targets in eastern England.

Four British planes were downed by patrol vessels of a German convoy in the mouth of the Loire. Our U-boats sank five vessels totaling 37,000 tons as well as two destroyers and one mine-sweeper.

Pres. Coolidge Lost

Special

LISBON, April 12.—The giant United States army transport, President Coolidge, which was reported lost in the Pacific more than a year ago, struck a mine and sank on a reef while approaching the American base at Espirito Santo in the New Hebrides Islands, northeast of Australia, according to a Washington dispatch received here. It said that the locality of the sinking could now be revealed since the fronts had been moved away from the base, which at the time of the ship's loss was in the thick of operations.

DEATH NOTICE
WILLIAM FISHER BALDEN
DIED AT
Nanasawa, Kanagawa Prefecture
ON 30th MARCH 1944.

STRIKES HARASSING INDUSTRIES IN U.S.

Walk-Outs Continue Despite Desperate Attempt by Government to End Them

Special

LISBON, April 12.—Strikes continue in the United States despite the Government efforts to end them, according to reports received here.

A dispatch from Hartford, Connecticut, said that a large number of workers refused to enter the war production plants of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company in a new flareup of the wage dispute dating back to 1942. Piece workers laid down their tools without the sanction of the Union.

Meanwhile, a Chicago dispatch reported that pickets patrolled the Montgomery, Ward Company, central mail order house and retail store, in a strike called by the United Mail Order Warehouse and Retail Employees Union of the C.I.O. over a contract dispute. Union leaders predicted that 5,000 workers will stay away from work.

Against Overtime Work

Special

LISBON, April 11.—Several thousand workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company's shipyard in Hoboken, New Jersey, refused to work overtime in protest against the company's order prohibiting coffee drinking while on job, a Hoboken dispatch revealed.

The spokesman of the shipbuilding workers said that the men customarily drank coffee at their machines after completing their regular eight-hour shift and it did not interfere with their work.

The company's spokesman on the other hand declared that the Union contract did not make any provision for coffee drinking, but the management tolerated it until the men developed the habit of ordering sandwiches and cake as well and losing as much as 20 minutes of time for which they were being paid overtime.

Battle Is Furious On Crimean Front

(Continued From Page 1)

Soviet forces tried to regain lost terrain by attacking from the southeast but were repulsed by German and Hungarian troops who made further gains in ground. In the area south of Tarnopol German grenadiers cleared the Strypa bank of the last Soviet remnants. The German Tarnopol garrison continued to hold out on Tuesday despite extremely difficult fighting conditions in the almost completely destroyed town.

To the west and northwest German tanks and infantry forces pushed the Soviet forces back east of the Strypa River. Local Soviet attacks between Brody and Kovel were absorbed by the German troops, Northwest of Kovel too the German forces were advancing their positions farther eastward in the area of the Kovel-Brest railway against tough Soviet resistance.

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INDIANS HOLD RITES ON AMRITSAR DAY

35 Students From Shonan Take Part in Ceremony Held in Tokyo

The Jallianwala Bagh Day was observed by the members of the Tokyo Branch of the Indian Independence League, at the League premises, at Tameike, Akasaka-ku, at 1 p.m. Thursday. Participating in the meeting were the newly arrived batch of 35 young Indian students from Shonan.

The function began with the singing of the Indian national anthem, and silent prayers offered for the martyrs of the Jallianwala Bagh, and the souls of both Indians and Japanese who sacrificed their lives for the cause of India's freedom. This was followed by speeches by the members exhorting the newly arrived students to pursue their studies to a successful conclusion so that they may discharge their heavy responsibility which they will be called upon to assume in the not distant future. The function came to a close with cheers for Free India and Nippon.

Indians Holding Rally

Special

SHANGHAI, April 12.—More than 3,000 Indian residents here will hold a mass rally tomorrow afternoon in observance of the 25th anniversary of the Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar Massacre) Day.

The Indians are attaching particular significance to the rally as it comes close on the heels of the march of the Azad Hind Fauj into Indian territory and with the imminent capture of Imphal by the Japanese Forces in concert with the Indian National Army.

The function will be opened with an address by B. Bobby, Chief of the Liaison Division of the Shanghai Branch of the Indian Independence League, in which the firm resolve of the Indian's fight for independence will be reiterated.

Meanwhile, the offerings which are annually dedicated to the souls of the 2,000 Indians who were killed by the British soldiers 25 years ago tomorrow will be sent to the members of the Indian National Army stationed on the Indian Front in the form of comfort kits.

As the fall of Imphal into Japanese hands is now merely a question of time, it is understood that the Indian residents are preparing for a grand street parade to celebrate the occasion.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY DRIVE IS PUSHED IN INDO-CHINA

Bigger Food, Cotton Output Aimed in Areas Near Saigon And Cholon

Special

SAIGON, April 11.—Following various improvements and experiments carried out to attain complete self-sufficiency in all things in various districts in the vicinity of Saigon and Cholon beginning this year, the Municipal authorities undertook further steps for the early attainment of self-sufficiency.

Great expectations are placed on these measures to step up production of vital foodstuffs as well as vegetables which heretofore had been scarce. With the distribution of free vegetable seeds by the Municipal Agricultural Department to encourage the raising of vegetables, numerous garden lots devoted to vegetables can be seen in the outlying districts.

Emphasis has also been placed on the breeding of domestic animals. The breeding of cows and water buffaloes and poultry is now progressing satisfactorily resulting in the virtual self-sufficiency of meat as well as milk.

Fruit at present grown in Gia Dinh, however, has not yet attained self-sufficiency. However, this field will be greatly augmented this year with the encouragement of fruit growing in neighboring districts.

The production of cotton centered mainly around Gia Dinh will be further augmented with the creation of cotton fields in districts around Baria, Tra Vinh and Tan An.

Call on Prime Minister

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, conferred with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence on Wednesday.

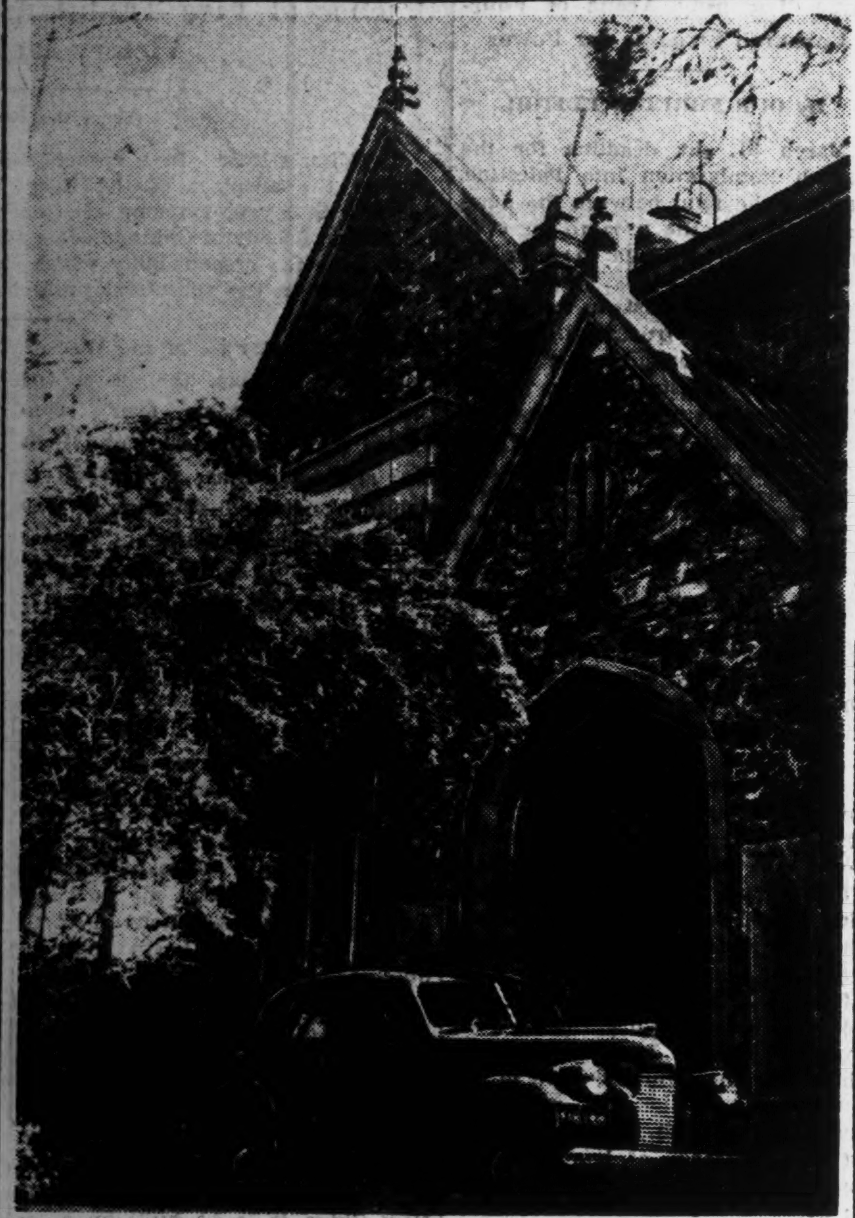
Masatsune Ogura, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, Thursday morning called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence.

Shimada at Ise

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Navy General Staff, arrived at Uji-Yamada Wednesday and reported his new appointment to the Ise Grand Shrines.

Greater East Asia

EMBASSY SERIES... (III)



The Royal Thai Embassy

"The Royal Thai Embassy," reads the brass nameplate on the gatepost at the entrance to the grounds on which stands the stately two-storeyed mansion, once the property of Yuko Hamaguchi, former Japanese Prime Minister, and now the official residence and office quarters of the Ambassador from Thailand. It is reached within a few minutes' walk from Meguro Station, and is situated in a quiet street well off the main road.

A grove of slim bamboos hides the entrance to the house itself, but through the softly rustling leaves can be glimpsed iron doors of rather large dimensions.

The visitor is ushered into the reception room by a small, rosy-cheeked maid in a foreign dress. As the door opens, a flood of sunshine pours forth into the hallway in welcome.

The room is done entirely in white—immaculate walls, ceiling, and even the fireplace, the latter being of white marble. The furniture also is white, and the subdued tones of the upholstery and the thick carpet which covers the floor add an atmosphere of dignity and grace to the surroundings.

In striking contrast are the beautifully, glittering, golden filigree bowls and dishes, reminders of far-off Thailand, which are artistically arranged on the shelves of the glass ornament case in one corner of the room. These, and two big vases of bright flowers, form the only brilliant splashes of color and stand forth the more by their very contrast to the rest of the room. A framed photo of Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Thailand's beloved leader, holds the place of honor on the mantel. Tall French windows open out onto a spacious lawn.

The door to the adjoining room (which is the Ambassador's private work-room) opens, and the Ambassador and Madame Wichit Wichit-Wathakan emerge with a welcoming smile.

Thailand's Ambassador to Japan and his wife are young, and in spite of the onerous task placed on their shoulders, life holds for them many youthful pleasures. Of importance in both their lives, however, is the welfare of their five children, four small sons and a lone daughter, and that of their young charges.

For under the spacious roof of the house in Meguro there dwells a big, happy family of twelve consisting of the Ambassador, Madame Wichit-Wathakan, their five children, the Ambassador's younger brother and 20-year-old niece, and Madame Wichit-Wathakan's brother and two sisters. These are the members of the Ambassador's family, but besides these there also dwell the five people, three girls and two men, attached to the cultural staff of the Embassy.

The brothers of the Ambassador and Madame Wichit-Wathakan serve as secretaries in the Embassy, while the Ambassador's niece is on the cultural staff, being a skilled pianist as well as an expert player of the three-stringed Thai harp.

The household is usually aroused at 6 a.m. when the children begin their day's activities. The Ambassador, however, breakfasts by himself at the early hour of 6:30, the others breakfasting later. After closely perusing the newspaper, the early visitor finds the Ambassador at his desk at 8. From 8 until 10, when he is joined by the two secretaries, the Ambassador works hard by himself. From 10 until 12:30, all join in the task of clearing up the morning's work.

At 12:30 a brief halt is called for lunch, but the hard-working staff is back at work again almost immediately and continue their labors until 5. At 5 p.m. all documents and books are carefully filed away for the day, and the family gathers for tea.

And now—the happiest moment of the whole day comes for the Ambassador. After tea, he dashes upstairs to the nursery to join his children in a happy hour of play before their supper time.

Dinner in the Wichit-Wathakan household is between 6 and 7 o'clock, depending on the day's program of the various members. After this last meal of the day, everyone scatters to follow his or her own device, the Ambassador's and Madame Wichit-Wathakan's favorite being reading or listening to music rendered by their niece.

Unless there are guests, or official functions to attend, the Ambassador is ready for bed at 10 o'clock where it has been his invariable rule for years to read himself to sleep.

Equally full of activities are Madame Wichit-Wathakan's days, for in addition to the management of the ambassadorial household she must supervise the care of five small children ranging in ages from six and a half years down to only six months.

Madame Wichit-Wathakan also rises at 6 or even earlier, and after seeing to the children's toilette has breakfast with them at 7:30. For the next couple of hours, household duties occupy her time.

At 10 a.m. her Japanese teacher makes her appearance, and until 12 Madame Wichit-Wathakan is busy with her books. At 12:30 she is ready to partake of lunch with the rest of the family.

In the afternoons, after household duties have been dispatched for the day, she may be found sitting near the Ambassador, a big sheaf of papers on the desk before her. They are translations into Thai of the articles which have been typed out by the Ambassador and which are later to be sent to Thailand. These articles cover every branch of culture, and history too, for both subjects hold the deep interest of the Ambassador. At present he is working on an article entitled "History of Japan—Psychological Value of Japanese Art." Altogether he has had published 50 books embracing all branches of culture, history and psychology.

Usually once a week a small semi-formal dinner party of from 16 to 20 people is held in the Embassy at which it is the rule to serve at least one Thai dish. On such occasions faint sounds of Thai melodies may be heard emanating from the house as the guests are entertained, after dinner, with Thai national songs, music and dances of which Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan may be said to be a connoisseur.

IMPERIAL ESTATES TO BE CULTIVATED

Gracious Permission Also Given To Raise Carp in Moats To Aid Food Output

In gracious Imperial concern regarding the increase of food production, it has been made known by the Imperial Household Ministry that 6,700 tsubo of Imperial estate in Tokyo will be permitted to be used for vegetable cultivation. Also, permission has been granted for the use of the outer moats of the Imperial Palace for fish-breeding.

Mitsumaro Matsumoto, Deputy Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, called on Baron Matsusuke Shirane, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Ministry, at 11 a.m., Wednesday, to be informed of the foregoing decision.

Aside from the newly lent Imperial lands, totaling 6,700 tsubo, Imperial estates already in use by Tokyo Metropolis as parks will be permitted to be utilized for the growing of foodstuffs.

Tokyo metropolitan authorities have decided to allocate the Imperial estates to specially designated schools for use as vegetable gardens by the school children. The work on the garden plots will be done by the teachers and the school children.

Young carp will be released in all the outer moats, with the exception of the outer moat on the Nijubashi side, and upon attainment of sufficient size the fish will be served at school lunches.

The Imperial estates lent this time will include 2,260 tsubo at Kioicho No. 2 Imperial Estate, 1,850 tsubo at Daimachi, Mita, Imperial Estate, 1,000 tsubo at Uyeno Imperial Estate (at present used by the Imperial Museum) and 600 tsubo at Minami Katsushika Imperial Estate.

SUMMER SUMO TOURNEY DUE AT KORAKUEN ARENA

Ten-Day Matches to Start May 7—First Open Air Wrestling In 36 Years

The grand summer sumo tournament will be held in the open arena at the Korakuen Baseball Field for a period of ten days, excluding rainy days, beginning May 7, according to an announcement made on Wednesday by the Dai Nippon Sumo Kyokai.

The official list of participating wrestlers will be released on May 2 and the sumo arena festival and the beating of drums to announce the wrestling matches are scheduled for May 6.

The matches will commence at noon sharp daily and end by 4 p.m., including the entry ceremonies of the grand champions. The participating wrestlers will be limited to those above "juryo" rank and a few outstanding grapplers of the junior rank. Reminding one of the day of old Yedo, it will be the first time in 36 years that the grand sumo tournament will be held under the open sky.

Seats for spectators will be divided into first, second and third classes, with the highest admission fee costing ¥4.90.

CHIANG WILL ESTABLISH AIRPLANE PLANTS IN U.S.

Dissatisfied With Meager Supplies Received Under Lend-Lease Program

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 12.—Chungking has decided to establish its own airplane manufacturing plants in the United States to meet its vital need for planes as it has become extremely discontented with the meager supplies received from America under the Lend-Lease Act, according to reports reaching here.

This plan was proposed by Hu Sheng-chiu, an engineer who studied in the United States, and Chou Shu-yung, a trader in America. The scheme is being supported by the American branch of the Chinese Aviation Construction Society, and by leading Chinese residents in America.

It is planned to setup airplane plants in San Francisco with the cooperation of the Douglas Airplane Manufacturing Company.

Prince Asaka Meets Remains of Hero-Son, Late Marquis Otowa

The remains of the late Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa who met a heroic death in the Marshall Islands were brought back by air to an undisclosed airfield on April 12. His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, father of the gallant hero, His Imperial Highness Major Prince Takahiko Asaka, his elder brother and other representatives of the Army and Navy were at the airfield to meet the remains.

SHIGEMITSU HONORS MALIK AT LUNCHEON

Appreciation Meeting for Efforts Toward Fishery Pact Renewal Held Thursday

A luncheon of acknowledgment for the untiring efforts of Yakov Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, and other members of the Soviet Embassy toward the renewal of the Japan-Soviet Fishery Convention was given by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu Thursday at 12:30 p.m. at the Foreign Minister's official residence on the memorable occasion of the third anniversary of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

Soviet representatives present at the function included Soviet Ambassador Malik; Piter Anurov, Embassy Counselor M. Flolov, Secretary; and Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Sergeechev, Military Attache to the Embassy.

Japanese present were Foreign Minister Shigemitsu; Tamekichi Ota, former Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Shuichi Sako, former Japanese Ambassador to Poland; Haruhiko Nishi, former Japanese Minister to the Soviet Union; Colonel Yatsuji Nagai of the Army; Captain Shigeru Fujii of the Navy, Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister; Shinichi Kamimura, Director of the Foreign Office Bureau of Political Affairs; Yoshinaga Ando, Director of the Foreign Office Bureau of Treaties; Katsuo Okazaki, Director of Foreign Office Publicity Affairs; Funao Miyagawa, Embassy Counselor; Kanichiro Kubota, Chief of the Third Section of the Political Affairs Bureau; and other officials of the Foreign Office.

Minister Uchida Decorated

Shinya Uchida, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, was vested with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, it was announced Wednesday.

Rizal Governor Named

Domei

MANILA, April 12.—Assemblyman Nicanor Roxas was yesterday appointed Governor of Rizal Province by President Jose P. Laurel.

TWO BANK MERGERS MADE ON THURSDAY

Teikoku Absorbs Jugo and Yasuda the Showa and Dai-San Institutions

The Finance Ministry Thursday approved the merger of the Teikoku Bank with the Jugo Bank and that of the Yasuda Bank with the Showa and Dai-San Banks. The same afternoon it announced these mergers.

In order to eliminate overlapping and expedite the absorption of capital by the monetary institutions so as to devote funds to war purposes, bank mergers were begun in December, 1942, when agreement was reached among the principal banks of the country, Mitsui, Dai-Ichi, Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and Daihyaku, to combine. In January last year the Yasuda Bank absorbed the Nippon Chuya Bank.

Negotiations were taken in hand under the same purport between the Teikoku and Jugo banks and among the Yasuda, Showa and Dai-San banks, which all have head offices in Tokyo. At recent meetings of the board of directors of each, the matter was duly decided on and the approval of the Finance Ministry obtained Thursday. At 2 p.m. the Ministry issued a communique expressing felicitations on the progress of adjustments among the monetary institutions.

The mergers are to take place in August. The names Teikoku and Yasuda will be retained, thus leaving eight commercial banks which are members of the Commercial Banks Control Association, namely Teikoku, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Sanwa, Yasuda, Nomura, Kobe and Tokai.

With the absorption of the Jugo Bank, the deposits of the Teikoku Bank will total ¥6,400,000,000 or thereabouts, raising it to the position of the largest bank in the realm.

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Trade Body Meeting

A meeting of the board of directors and the first regular general meeting of the Japan Trade Association will be held today at the Eiraku Club Hall and attended by representatives of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and Tokyo Metropolis and others.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of vice-ministers was held Thursday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence and various current problems were discussed.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1944

The Izvestia Hits Back

The recent Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime following the long criticism by the Soviet Union of the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories was a clear enough indication that relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Americans over the problem of Italy have been far from smooth. To the attacks on the Soviet action hurled by the British and the Americans, the Russians at first maintained a grim silence, but suddenly at the end of last month the Soviet journal Izvestia appeared with a meaningful editorial striking back at the Anglo-American attacks. The effect has been to intensify more than ever the friction between the two disputants.

The argument of the Izvestia is incontrovertible. Pointing out that the major part of Italy still remains firmly under Axis control, the Izvestia holds that the weakness of the anti-Axis position in Italy can be attributed in large part to the fact that the Anglo-Americans have done nothing constructive to consolidate and stabilize political conditions in the portions of Southern Italy which they control. By allowing the formation of a junta of disaffected factions which have been trying to overthrow the Badoglio regime, the Anglo-Americans have only allowed political and economic confusion in Southern Italy to grow increasingly worse. Instead of showing any intention of quickly remedying this situation, Churchill declared on February 22 that a reorganization of the government in Italy must await the problematic fall of the city of Rome, while Eden on March 22 in reply to interpellations in the House of Commons falsely reported that the Soviet Government had concurred with the idea of postponing action until after the fall of Rome, whereas in fact the Soviet Government had pressed for the immediate reform of the political structure in Italy. Eden moreover went so far as to excuse Britain's procrastination by inferring that the Soviet Government was disturbing the democratization of Italy.

Such a policy of evasion and delay is intolerable, argues the Izvestia. Despite the urgency of the problem, the Anglo-Americans failed to take up the matter either at the Moscow Conference or in the Italian Advisory Council or in any of the other diplomatic negotiations, while actual control remained monopolized by the AMGOT on which the Soviet Union was not represented. The Soviet Union thus had no direct channel of contact with the government in Southern Italy while the Anglo-Americans who did have such contact through their control of the AMGOT failed to take any action. It was to remedy this situation and to place the Soviet Union on a standing of equality with Britain and the United States that the Soviet Union entered into formal relations with the Badoglio regime, the Izvestia explains.

Contrary to the charges of the Anglo-Americans, this Soviet action will not retard the democratization of Italy. It will enable Southern Italy to be quickly united under the Badoglio regime, whereupon the reform of that regime can be immediately undertaken without waiting for the fall of Rome. The time is certainly ripe for such action.

The significance of this argument by the Izvestia lies in the fact that this constitutes the first open Soviet attack upon the Italian policy of Churchill and Eden. The Soviet Union's attitude has always constituted an implied criticism, to be sure, but heretofore the Soviets had refrained from directly attacking the government leaders of Britain. But now Churchill and Eden have been mentioned by name and their policy subjected to castigation. Although no direct criticism has been leveled at the United States, the Americans must likewise feel the sting of the Soviet rebuke.

There can be no better proof than this that despite the Moscow and the Teheran conferences the relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers are steadily deteriorating. It by no means follows that these relations will become really serious, but at least it is interesting to note that there is no fundamental unity among the incompatible allies.

Australia's Decision

The Australian Government's decision to cut down the size of its army by 90,000 men within the next twelve months to alleviate the shortage of labor in agriculture and the war industries illustrates graphically the problem of manpower shortage in enemy countries. Although members of the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs have denounced the decision as "shocking, startling and almost unbelievable", the Americans have no reason to take such a carping attitude in view of the fact that in their own country the continued demand for more men on the part of their armed forces is also creating a disastrous labor shortage in their own war industries. Whether it is wiser to sacrifice some military strength in favor of greater production as the Australians have decided to do or to sacrifice production in favor of a larger but inadequately supplied army as the Americans are now doing would seem to be a choice between tweedledee and tweedledum. In either case it means a reduction of fighting power.

This problem of the shortage of manpower, common both to Australia and to America as well as to Britain and all the other enemy countries, betrays the fatal weakness in the position of the anti-Axis Powers. A standard argument of the enemy propaganda has been that the resources and potential productive capacity of the anti-Axis countries will bring them victory in the end. Only last Sunday Secretary of State Cordell Hull harped on a variation of this theme when he tried to frighten neutral countries into acceding to the demands of the United States by pointing out what he claimed was the ever-increasing strength of the anti-Axis side. But the picture of ever-increasing strength is a false one, a snare and a delusion, for however much potential productive power may exist in theory, that potential productive power cannot be transformed into effective power without the all-important factor of manpower. And with respect to manpower, the anti-Axis countries are woefully deficient.

There is no gainsaying, of course, that compared with the early days of the war, the production of the anti-Axis countries has seen a remarkable expansion. But it is even more obvious that with all this increased production, it has still been far from adequate to bring them victory, as the present military situation clearly discloses. And now that production has passed the peak. Already it is a question as to whether that production should be curtailed or whether the armed forces should be reduced; it is impossible to increase both. But without increasing both, the anti-Axis side can entertain no hope of success.

Thus, as the present war settles down to a long struggle of attrition with the solid defense of the Axis countries remaining as firm as ever, the anti-Axis countries have not only been reduced to scraping the bottom of their manpower bin but are even being forced to curtail their fighting power. It means that since the anti-Axis side has been unable to bring the war to a victorious close when their fighting power was at its peak, their chances will become progressively slimmer as their growing manpower shortage cuts down their fighting power more and more with the passage of time. The Australian decision is a definite indication of the trend which spells the doom of the anti-Axis cause.

A Year Ago Today

April 14, 1943

After toasting their safe return home at the Military Administration Superintendence Office today, Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma and the high officials of the party which recently visited Japan, granted an interview to the press. Despite the long air trips covering 10,000 kilometers to and from Japan, the Prime Minister showed no signs of fatigue.

* * *

The statement made today in the House of Commons by Sir Stanley Reed, former editor of the Bombay English daily Times of India, that "India has now passed from being a debtor country to being a creditor country" is being viewed with keen interest by informed circles in Lisbon as throwing much light upon the extent of the British exploitation of India since the outbreak of the war.

* * *

The newspaper, La France, an organ of the de Gaullist regime in London, published a memorandum today concerning the reconstruction of France, which is said to have been presented to General Charles de Gaulle by General Henri Giraud of the French North African puppet government. The memorandum includes even a plot to seize the French mainland.

Britain Views Her Future

Prominent Leaders Point With Apprehension to Declining Power of British Empire

By Dr. KAZUO KAWAI

Written for the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

I

When General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, delivered his now famous speech on "Thoughts on the New World" before the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in London on November 26, 1943, he started a veritable tidal wave of discussion which still continues to sweep over the world. Even after the elapse of these several months, the repercussions of that speech actually seem to be growing instead of subsiding. Not only in England but throughout the British Empire as well as in the United States, in the Soviet Union, and in the smaller countries of Western Europe, and in fact throughout the whole world, the keenest interest has been aroused in the thoughts expressed by this ex-Boer spokesman of the British Empire. Such an extensive and continuing reaction is not surprising, for Smuts dealt with the subject of how Britain would fit into the future pattern of world politics, a subject which affects the whole world, and he spoke obviously not as a mere individual but as a representative of the views of an influential section of British public opinion if not of the British Government itself.

The main thesis of Smuts' speech can be summarized quite briefly, to wit: However the present war may end, Britain is bound to emerge so weakened that she will not be able to play the dominating role in world politics which she played in the pre-war era. Particularly is she in danger of being completely overshadowed by the enhanced power of the United States and the Soviet Union. In order to hold her own against these two Powers who are at present her allies but are potentially, if not already, her feared rivals, Britain must augment her own inadequate strength by utilizing the strength of others. To this end, she should draw the smaller "democracies" of Western Europe into close association with her. And, by inference, she should welcome the preservation of a united and relatively strong Germany. Only then will Britain be able to maintain a position of equality with the United States and the Soviet Union to form a "trinity" of Great Powers which she hopes will survive into the post-war world.

In conjunction with the speech of Smuts must be taken the speech of Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, at Toronto on January 24, 1944, directed to the British Commonwealth of Nations, in which he appealed for a closer unity of the British Empire in the fields of foreign policy and defense. Pointing with apprehension, as did General Smuts, to the declining power of Britain relative to the power of the United States and the Soviet Union who are "great in numbers, areas, and natural resources," Halifax admitted: "Side by side with them is the United Kingdom with a population of less than fifty million, with a territory which could be easily contained in one of the larger states of the American union, and with natural resources which though great in proportion to her size are by themselves scarcely comparable to those of her companions. In the company of these Titans, Britain, apart from the rest of the Commonwealth and the Empire, could hardly claim equal partnership." Thus, he concluded, only through increased unity could the British Empire hope to hold its own among its nominal allies who are actually its rivals.

While Smuts thus emphasized the political strategy which Britain must pursue in Europe to bolster up her declining power, Halifax called upon the Dominions to subordinate their particular interests and to give undivided support to a unified Empire policy, which, by interference, means such a policy as that advocated by Smuts. These two speeches represent the external and the internal aspects of the same basic policy and constitute a clear indication of the line of procedure which the British Government is determined to take.

There has resulted a storm of discussion, argument, and criticism—within England itself, for there are many who favor a policy of defensive isolation in opposition to the proposed policy of actively maneuvering for power; in the Dominions and the smaller countries of Europe who have their own ideas about being utilized as tools of Britain's grand strategy; and in the United States and the Soviet Union who well realize that they are the intended objects of the contemplated British policy. Numerous speeches, statements, magazine articles, and newspaper articles in all these interested countries continue to keep alive this issue, while among the affected governments the Soviet Union at least seems to have taken some specific steps to anticipate the eventual action which the British Government might take.

To understand the significance of this issue, it may be appropriate to analyze the basic factors which have caused this issue to arise, the implications of the proposed line of action, the ideological background which has caused the British public to divide in their reactions, and the nature of the criticisms from various quarters.

II

The basic cause of this issue is, of course, the obvious fact that Britain of the future will be but a shadow of her former self whatever the military outcome of the present war. Already before the first World War, it was becoming apparent to discerning observers that Britain was approaching debility and senility. The apex of Britain's power had been reached in the nineteenth century when through her unchallenged sea power, her financial strength, her colonial control, and her moral prestige, she had been able to play the decisive role in shaping affairs over the greater part of the earth's surface. By the close of the century, however, it became clear that she could no longer maintain this position of world supremacy by her own efforts alone, and the abandonment of her historic policy of "splendid isolation" to enter into the alliance with Japan in 1902 and the entente with France in 1904 was at least one demonstration of her need to seek the support of others. This weakening of Britain in the international field with the opening of the twentieth century but reflected the general weakening of Britain in all aspects of her national life. In fact, historians like Halevy recognized that already in the twenty years before 1914 "England felt an increasingly powerful conviction that her vitality was less than that of certain other nations."

The last World War sharply accelerated this decline of Britain's power. Having emerged as victors in the war, the British people were deluded into thinking that their power had been revived, but the revival of British power was much more apparent than real. For the war had entailed for Britain a terrific cost which fundamentally undermined her already declining strength, and the glory of her victory proved to be but an empty illusion beside the cold, hard fact of mass unemployment, economic crises, and diplomatic impotence which plagued her in the post-war years. The utter failure which marked her efforts when she tried to play the game of international politics in accordance with her former methods demonstrated how low her power had really fallen.

The present war has only served to intensify this decline, so much so that even the general public has come to be keenly aware of the situation. Hence the popular interest in the proposed schemes to check the decline, and hence the rise of such an issue as that now precipitated by the views of Smuts and Halifax.

A brief review of some of the elements which comprise Britain's present weakness will serve to show how inevitable it is that this weakness will continue and even be accentuated after the present war ends.

Most dramatic is the way in which the present war has brought about the crumbling of the structure of the British Empire. No matter how the war may finally end militarily, it is inconceivable that the British Empire can ever be restored in all its former intactness. The rapidity with which Britain lost Hongkong, Singapore, and Burma, the citadels of her imperialistic might in East Asia, the completeness with which Britain's concessions and economic interests in China have been forcibly liquidated, the precariousness of Britain's present hold on an India seething with revolt, suggest a long cumulative decay in Britain's colonial vigor which has gone too far to be retrieved. The infiltration of American military forces into Iran, the recent acquisition of oil concessions in Iran and Arabia by American interests, the stationing of American troops in North Africa, the participation of both the United States and the Soviet Union in the political affairs of the Mediterranean regions which had once been Britain's monopoly, and the growing nationalistic movements in Iraq, Egypt, and elsewhere in regions over which Britain once held control with a firm hand, show that the decay of Britain's imperial might is just as far gone and irretrievable in Western Asia and the Mediterranean area as in East Asia.

Even over her own Dominions, the power of Britain has sadly slipped. The Statute of Westminster of 1931 which ostensibly transformed the British Empire into the British Commonwealth of Nations was but a formal recognition of the unpreventable decentralization and disintegration of British authority. The present war has immeasurably accelerated this tendency as military isolation has cut England off from her Dominions. Australia and New Zealand, once having become so dependent militarily and economically upon the United States as they now are, will never again be tied exclusively to England's tether. Canada has already been drawn completely within the economic orbit of the United States. The establishment of American military and naval bases in Newfoundland, the British islands in the Caribbean, and Trinidad and the consolidation by the United States of her domination over Latin America under the euphemism of hemispheric solidarity mean that Britain has forfeited whatever influence she once possessed in the Western Hemisphere.

It is not only the fading away of Britain's overseas empire which presages her permanent decline. The breakdown of Britain's position on the European continent, where after all her most vital commercial and political stakes lie, is even more significant. Britain's traditional policy of balance of power, so successfully pursued in the nineteenth century, once enabled her to be the virtual arbiter of the fate of Europe. Dividing Europe into two rival camps of nearly equal power, England was able to cast the deciding vote and thus tip the scales one way or the other to her own advantage. But already before the first World War Britain had begun to lose this power, and, as noted previously, her attempt to continue to play this game in the years following the first World War proved to be a complete fiasco. Her support and instigation of countries like Czechoslovakia and Poland resulted only in their downfall. The whole decade of the 1930's was one long series of ignominious diplomatic retreats in which Britain was routed from her traditional political position.

Finally when Britain resorted to the present war in an attempt to salvage by force of arms her old policy of interference on the continent, the result was an even more speedy and complete collapse of her position. Dunkirk was not only a military evacuation but a political evacuation as well, and it is only the aid of the United States which is now enabling Britain to eke out her existence in her beleaguered island homeland.

(To Be Continued)

DISPUTE IN PALESTINE INTENSIFIED

Area Becoming Arena of Four-Cornered Struggle for Power

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

March 31, the deadline for the Jewish immigration into Palestine, brought the feud between the Jews and Arabs in the area to an even greater pitch. Though the plan for the establishing of a Jewish state, backed by the Zionists in the United States, has been frustrated to all intents and purposes because of the vehement protests of the Arabs throughout western Asia, it does not mean that such ambitions have been abandoned altogether. Terrorist acts of violence have become more intensified than ever, leading to the enforcement of martial law after numerous government buildings were destroyed and a number of policemen and officials killed. In spite of British propaganda reports that peace has been restored with the arrest of 60 culprits, the fact remains that new rebellious acts are occurring daily.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared, in reply to demands of the Jews, that during the past five years 346,000 Jews actually entered Palestine out of the quota of 375,000 and that the remaining 29,000 would be permitted to migrate there even after the specified period. But this compromise measure has been spurned, for the Jews are pressing their movement for the right of unlimited immigration, the establishment of a Jewish nation, the right of free purchase of land, and the organization of a Jewish national army.

The Jews are evidently taking advantage of the present British policy of appeasement in pushing their demands. On April 3, David Bengurion, chairman of the executive of the Jewish agency, in a speech at Telaviv, declared that Zion had no quarrel with Great Britain in general, but only with the policy of the White Paper itself; while Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist organization in the United States, declared that the closing of Palestine to the Jews "will mean a moral victory for Hitler," thereby indicating his indignation against the attitude of the British Government.

American Designs

The American group, led by President Roosevelt and the Jewish financiers are instigating the anti-British agitation of the Zionists, with the sinister design of controlling the Jewish populace in the region for the purpose of realizing the oil ambitions there, over which America has come into conflict with British interests.

In his press conference on March 29, Roosevelt stated that the United States had never officially approved the British White Paper on Palestine, and that no conflict existed between his stand and that of the War Department which had disapproved the permitting of further immigration of Jews into the area. Thus he made clear his support of the Zionist movement in no uncertain terms.

There is no doubt that the present clash between the Jews and Arabs, which is the outgrowth of over 15 years of strife, will never be solved by the inordinate pressure of the American plutocracy. All Arab nations are demanding of Britain a fundamental solution of the problem, co-ordinating into a common front against Jewish movements, and considering supporters of such activities their enemies.

Moreover, the Mohammedans in India, who had formerly accepted British standpoint, have openly come to express their disapproval against the handling of this problem, and taking advantage of the recent Indian independence developments to file a strong protest with the British Government in the name of the Muslim League.

The penetration of Soviet influence into western Asia has further complicated the situation, with all indications pointing to a probable three-cornered contest among Britain, America and the Soviet Union. To this may be added the rising nationalism of the Arab nations, thus making the dispute a four-sided affair of grave international significance.

China's Appeal for Faith

Practice of Five Traditional Moral Principles Spells Victory for East Asia

(From the Koa Shuho)

Editor's Note: In a speech delivered at a public meeting held under the auspices of the East Asia Advancement headquarters, Chang Shih-yen, Director of General Affairs at Tientsin, of the Hsinmin Society of China, made a strong appeal to his fellow-thinkers, stressing the responsibility which the Chinese people share with the Japanese in the successful prosecution of the war.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the people of China have become firmly convinced that it is America and Britain, and not China, that Japan is fighting, and the declaration of war by the National Government against America and Britain on January 9, 1943, further convinced them that it is incumbent on them to share responsibility with the Japanese people for the successful prosecution of the war.

The new national movement was launched on the day of the entry of the National Government into the war to equip the nation fully and efficiently for the successful conduct of the hostilities. Let me now say something about conditions in North China, with which I am well acquainted.

The new national movement has four objectives. These objectives are the elimination of the Communists, the expansion of production, the cultivation of sound ideas and the reform of the mode of living. We cannot ignore the activities of Communists in North China. If New China is to be built on a secure basis, the Communists must by all means be eradicated, and for this reason combined efforts of the people are now directed to the overthrow of the Communistic influence.

Rich in Natural Resources

North China is rich in natural resources. Redoubled efforts are now being made to increase production so that, besides meeting its own demand, North China may be able to fulfil its function as an important supply base in the War of Greater East Asia.

China is, as everybody knows, a vast country, and as the country is of great extent, so are the ideas prevalent among its people very complex. Liberalism of the Anglo-American school and the idea of class strife of Communism are particularly pernicious, and as the elimination of these and kindred ideas is essential to the unification of the country, the new national movement has the cultivation of sound ideas among its objectives.

The mode of living among the Chinese people has been very loose, and it is imperative that it should be put into wartime shape, following Japan's example, in conformity with the requirements of the present emergency situation, as otherwise it would be difficult to win the war. This is why reform in the mode of living is taken up as one of the objectives of the new national movement.

Next, reference may be made to the recent formation of the Association of Youths. We are prepared for the prolongation of the war, and are accordingly persuaded of the necessity of training the younger generation to provide against all eventualities incidental to a protracted war.

During my visit to Japan, I observed conditions in the country and saw many friends from whom I heard opinions as to the ways and means of winning the war. From what I have learned the Japanese people have five articles of faith, the faithful observance of which is the way to victory. These five articles of faith may be summed up as purity, sincerity, faithfulness, thankfulness and public service. We, the Chinese people, also have five articles of faith, and these are benevolence, loyalty, propriety, wisdom and fidelity. These Chinese articles of faith tally with the Japanese articles of faith just mentioned. Benevolence means the sacrifice of one's own interests for the sake of others. One's mind can be purified only when readiness is shown to sacrifice one's own interests. The War of Greater East Asia is a war which is being waged in the general interests of Greater East Asia at the sacrifice of individual lives. Without the spirit of benevolence or charity it would be impossible to carry on the present war to a successful issue.

Faithfulness in Conduct

Loyalty means sincerity in one's conduct toward others. Without sincerity on our part, we cannot hope to win the confidence of others. Propriety means courtesy. It argues regard for order among people; it corresponds to thankfulness. Wisdom means the devotion of one's power of intellect for the good of others. It means the same thing as public service, after all. Fidelity means faithfulness. It demands perfect accord between what one professes and what one does.

The War of Greater East Asia is a war in which we, the Orientals, are to demonstrate our moral spirit to the world. It is a war in which we must make the best possible use of the entire resources of East Asia for the maintenance of justice in the world. We must observe moral principles and put them into practice. By shaping our course in this way, we can be sure of our final victory. Morality calls upon us to sacrifice individual interests for the good of Greater East Asia and the world.

But for victory in the present war, there would be no existence for China. Human beings have the instinct of struggle for existence. We must make use of this instinct to defend East Asia, and it need hardly be said that in this struggle for existence mutual aid is of peculiar importance among those fighting for the same righteous cause.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Thou Vanquisher of Hell,
Nought care I where my lot
hereafter may be cast,
In heaven, or earth, or hell itself:

This only do I pray,
That evermore my mind stand
fixed on thee,
O thou who art more beautiful
Than highest, simplest beauty
man may know.

* * *

Be not afraid, my heart,
Shudder not, for fear thou canst
not cross, thou helpless one,
This fathomless, this raging ocean
Of birth and death:

By single-eyed devotion unto
him,
By love for him alone, the
Beautiful,
The Vanquisher of Hell:

By this, by this alone,
Assuredly thou shalt be saved.

Fruits of Wisdom

The sorrows of a noble soul are as May frosts, which precede the milder seasons; but the sorrows of a hardened, lost soul, are as the autumn frosts, which foretell but the coming of winter.—Richter.

* * *

Fully to understand a grand and beautiful thought requires, perhaps, as much time as to conceive it.—Joubert.

* * *

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning-rod to attract trouble.—Anon.

* * *

Valor hath its bounds, as well as other virtues, which once transgressed, the next step is into the territories of vice, so that, by having too large a proportion of this heroic virtue, unless a man be very perfect in its limits, which, on the confines, are very hard to discern, he may, unawares, run into temerity, obstinacy and folly.—Montaigne.

* * *

It is not virtue, but a deceptive copy and imitation of virtue, when we are led to the performance of duty by pleasure as its recompense.—Cicero.